

BUMPER FOR AN UMBRELLA

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The invention relates to a bumper for an umbrella, and particularly a bumper secured on a shank of the umbrella to provide a shock-absorbing efficiency when the umbrella opens.

2. Description of Related Art

With reference to Fig. 4, a conventional umbrella is composed of a frame (50) and a canopy (60) mounted on the frame (50).

The frame (50) has a shank (52) with a top end, a sliding ring (54), a spreader (542), a stretcher (56), a rib set (58) and a ferrule (522). The sliding ring (54) is movably mounted on the shank (52) and has an enlarged round top (not numbered), a telescoping tube (not numbered) extending from the round top and a stretcher base (544) mounted on the telescoping tube. The spreader (542) is composed of multiple rods (not numbered) pivotally and radially formed around the enlarged round top of the sliding ring (54). The stretcher (56) is also composed of multiple rods (not numbered) pivotally and radially attached around the stretcher base (544). The rib set (58) is composed of multiple rods pivotally and radially attached at the top end of the shank (52) to support the canopy (60). Each rod of the stretcher (56) movably (what is moveably) connects one corresponding rod of the spreader (542) at a middle portion and further has a distal end to pivotally connect to one corresponding rod of the rib set (58). Additionally, multiple retractable

1 tabs (not shown) are formed on the shank (52) to selectively locate the
2 sliding ring (54) at an extending position or at a retracting position.

3 Moreover, a limiting tube (70) is mounted on the shank (52) and
4 secured under the top end of the shank (52) to selectively about the
5 stretcher base (544) of the sliding ring (54). Whereby, the limiting tube
6 (70) enables the sliding ring (54) to stop in a preferred position to fully
7 extend the stretcher (56) and keep the umbrella open.

8 However, the limiting tube (70) is usually made of rigid plastic
9 and easily broken when the sliding ring (54) bumps against the limiting
10 tube (70) whereby the umbrella malfunctions and must be thrown away.
11 This is especially so when the umbrella is automatically extended by
12 means of securing a restituting spring (not shown) around the
13 telescoping tube of the sliding ring (54). The restituting spring is
14 compressed and the telescoping tube retracts into the sliding ring (54)
15 when the umbrella is at the retracting position. When the tab locating
16 the sliding ring (54) retracts, the sliding ring (54) is released and
17 rapidly bumps the limiting tube (70), causing vibrations and damage to
18 joints of the frame (10).

19 With reference to Fig. 5, to avoid the vibrations and damage
20 caused by bumping, a spring (80) is mounted on the shank (52)
21 between the top end of the shank (52) and the stretcher base (544) of
22 the sliding ring (54). Although the spring (80) provides a shock-
23 absorbing efficiency to the umbrella, it is difficult to secure the spring
24 (80) under the top end of the shank (52) whereby the spring (80) slides

1 along the shank (52) when the sliding ring (54) does not abut against
2 the spring (80). However, the spring (80) sliding on the shank (52) is
3 easily trapped by the multiple tabs emerging out from the shank (52)
4 such that the operation of the umbrella blocked and inconvenient.

5 The present invention has arisen to provide a bumper for an
6 umbrella to overcome and obviate the drawbacks of the conventional
7 umbrellas.

8 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

9 A first objective of the present invention is to provide a bumper
10 for an umbrella that has an excellent shock-absorbing efficiency.

11 Further benefits and advantages of the present invention will
12 become apparent after a careful reading of the detailed description in
13 accordance with the drawings.

14 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

15 Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a bumper in accordance with the
16 present invention, wherein the bumper is secured on a frame of an
17 umbrella;

18 Fig. 2 is an enlarged perspective view of the bumper in Fig. 1;

19 Fig. 3 is a partially enlarged cross-sectional side plane view of
20 the bumper showing the shock-absorbing situation of the bumper;

21 Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a first embodiment of an
22 umbrella in accordance with the prior art; and

23 Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a second embodiment of an
24 umbrella in accordance with the prior art.

1 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

2 With reference to Fig. 1, a bumper (30) for an umbrella
3 composed of a frame (10) and a canopy (20), which is adapted to
4 secure on the frame (10) of the umbrella.

5 The frame (10) has a shank (12) with a top end, a sliding ring
6 (14), a spreader (142), a stretcher (16), a rib set (18) and a ferrule (122).
7 The sliding ring (14) is movably mounted on the shank (12) and has an
8 enlarged round top (not numbered), a telescoping tube (not numbered)
9 extending from the round top and a stretcher base (144) mounted on the
10 telescoping tube. The spreader (142) is composed of multiple rods (not
11 numbered) pivotally and radially formed around the enlarged round top
12 of the sliding ring (14). The stretcher (16) is also composed of multiple
13 rods (not numbered) pivotally and radially attached around the stretcher
14 base (144). The rib set (18) is composed of multiple rods pivotally and
15 radially attached at the top end of the shank (12) to support the canopy
16 (20). Each rod of the stretcher (16) pivotally connects one
17 corresponding rod of the spreader (142) at a middle portion and further
18 has a distal end to pivotally connect to one corresponding rod of the rib
19 set (18).

20 With reference to Fig. 2, the bumper (30) is made of resilient
21 material and shaped in a serpentine configuration. In Fig. 2, the bumper
22 (30) is an undulating tube composed of a securing end (32), a
23 serpentine middle portion (34), an abutting end (36) and a straight
24 through hole (not numbered) defined through securing end (32), the

1 serpentine middle portion (34) and the abutting end (36). The securing
2 end (32) is adapted to secure under the top end of the shank (12) and
3 further has a narrow distal edge to clamp on the shank (12). Multiple
4 slits (322) are defined in the narrow distal edge to allow the narrow
5 distal edge slightly expanding when the bump (30) secures under the
6 top end of the shank (12). By clamping at the narrow distal end, the
7 bumper (30) is securely attached under the top end of the shank (12) in
8 position. The serpentine middle portion (34) is in the form of an
9 undulating bar to make the bumper (30) have restitution spaces
10 between two undulations. The abutting end (36) is adapted to abut on
11 the stretcher base (144) and is shaped as a cubic block.

12 With reference to Fig. 3, when the sliding ring (14) bumps the
13 abutting end (36) of the bumper (30), the serpentine middle section (34)
14 is slightly compressed to damp the shock. Therefore, the vibration and
15 the damage to the frame (10) of the umbrella can be minimized to a
16 non-damaging magnitude.

17 According to the above description, the bumper (30) is securely
18 mounted under the top end of the shank (12) to avoid the bumper (30)
19 sliding on the shank (12) and trapped by the tabs. Additionally, the
20 bumper (30) is enabled to be compressed at the serpentine middle
21 portion (34) to damp the shock caused by bumping of the sliding ring
22 (32). Therefore, malfunction and damage to the umbrella are avoided.

23 Although the invention has been explained in relation to its
24 preferred embodiment, many other possible modifications and

- 1 variations can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of
- 2 the invention as hereinafter claimed.